

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1077July 5, 1912

Sec. 20. All cases of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, measles, Asiatic cholera, or other contagious and infectious diseases, and all cases of death therefrom in the township of Union shall be forthwith reported in writing to the board of health of the said township by the owner or occupant of any dwelling in which any of such diseases or deaths shall have occurred, and also by the physician in attendance on the case. All directions which the board of health shall prescribe for the purpose of preventing the spread of any such disease, either by the use of disinfectants, fumigation, or otherwise, shall be strictly carried out, and any order that may be made by the board for the destruction of clothing or other articles for the purposes aforesaid shall be promptly obeyed. Any person or persons or corporations failing to comply with or violating or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of \$25.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 11, 1911.]

YONKERS, N. Y.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING.

Sec. 109. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep, and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowl, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reported or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food; and every butcher and every person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building where any cattle, sheep, or swine have been or are killed and dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable where any cattle may be kept, or market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stall, or market, and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in every building,

place, or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed.

SEC. 110. No building occupied wholly or partly as a slaughterhouse or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall be occupied or permitted to be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place without a permit from the health officer. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any building occupied wholly or partly as a slaughterhouse to keep such building at all times adequately and thoroughly ventilated; to permit no blood to remain therein overnight; to cause adequate underground connection to be made and maintained from any such building with a public sewer, whenever practicable, and where there is no public sewer adjacent or accessible from said premises, then said building shall be constructed and used in such manner for said business as the health officer may prescribe; to cause the floor of such building on which slaughtering is done, and the yard to be kept properly cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood and so as to carry all liquids into the sewers, or in the manner which may be otherwise prescribed by the health officer, to permit no blood or dirty water, or other substance from any animal slaughtered in any building or place to run, fall, or be in or upon any public street, avenue, sidewalk,

Sec. 111. Every slaughterhouse and the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep, or swine within the city of Yonkers shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the

health officer, and subject to all sanitary regulations of the health bureau.

[Part of ordinance adopted Dec. 26, 1911.]